



THE COLONIST.



Vol. III. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 45.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT OPEN.

Fishery Treaty Satisfactory

THE CROWN PRINCE'S THROAT BETTER.

Father Kennedy in Prison.

ARRIVAL OF STMR. NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 24.

The Dominion parliament met yesterday. The speech expresses satisfaction with the fisheries treaty. The Nova Scotia legislature also met yesterday.

Symptoms of Crown Prince are better.

Father Kennedy and eight farmers of New Market, Ireland, have been sentenced to two months imprisonment for attending a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League.

Prince-Louis, grandson of Emperor William, is dead, aged twenty-two years.

The steamer Newfoundland arrived at Halifax last night.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind N.W., stiff; fine; nothing signalled since last report.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Choice teas M Monroe
Schooner for sale Clift, Wood & Co
Patent infringement T S Calpin

"JUSTICE" IS THE NAME OF A new Soap, which is put up in bars weighing 16 oz. full weight. It is the only wrapped Soap on the market that is perfumed and weighs a pound full weight. It is warranted perfectly pure, and will heal sore hands, as it contains a large proportion of Glycerine. It is the best Soap in the world for all cleaning purposes—Laundry, Toilet or Bath. Ask your Grocer for it. feb17

AUCTION SALES.

Very valuable Brick Dwelling House

[FEE-SIMPLE.]

On Duckworth St., to be sold by Public Auction.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO OFFER FOR SALE by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, (fee-simple) situated on the southside of Duckworth Street, adjoining the residence of J. R. COLLINS, and yielding a yearly rental of \$200. Supplied with water, sewerage and gas-fittings. This dwelling house being a part of the Estate of the late JOHN COLLINS, is ordered to be sold by request of Legatees. All particulars on application to

JAS. J. COLLINS,
Notary Public and Real Estate Broker.
Office: 348 Duckworth-street,
opp. Fishermen & Sailors' Home.
Or, JAMES R. COLLINS, Executor,
189 Duckworth Street.
feb16fp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Banking Schooner for Sale.

The Fast-sailing Schooner "S.A.B."

51 tons burthen, per register; 31 years old; hardwood timbered and planked; galvanized d fastened. Well found in Anchors, Chains, &c. Would make a desirable Banker. This vessel was built under owner's own inspection, and has been built for freight and speed combined.

feb24

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

NOTICE!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PARTIES against infringing on or making my making my anchor, or any anchor with any feature of my invention attached to it. Most persons are under the impression that if they make the slightest alteration, they can obtain a patent; but such is not the case, and should not be allowed or granted, for such is contrary to the laws, rules and regulations of patents. The manufacturers in England said they were safe to make my anchor, and would not infringe on any other patent or get themselves into trouble by so doing.

T. S. CALPIN.

T. S. CALPIN: Dear Sir,—My craft drove ashore last Fall at Black Island, with her 5-cwt anchor and 35 fathoms of chain out. I borrowed one of your 56 weight patents, put it out, and with a line to the windlass, this surprising little stockless anchor took my craft and contents off in safety. It is only when your anchor saves some craft and poor souls from getting in contact with an overwhelming reef or breaker, that your anchor will get its due appreciation. If large anchors are as good in proportion as the one I tested, everyone should use them. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

P. M. JAMES,
Capt. sch. "Ariel," Brigus.

EDWIN MCLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DENERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish. sep25fp,17

New Advertisements.

THE BEST YET!

OUR 55-cent (per lb.) TEA

(Put-up in One-Pound Caddies)

Is as good as any selling in the market at 70-cents.

Great Bargains in Job Feathers.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

M. MONROE.

P.S.—The above LINES are worthy of special notice.

feb24

JAMES BRYDEN

wishes to thank the public for their patronage during the past week of the

Monster Sale Now Going On.

And would call attention to his very large

STOCK GENTS UNDER CLOTHING

Ranging from 30-cts. for Shirts and Drawers;

And Boys' Shirts and Drawers from 20-cents and upwards, according to size.

Try Our Teas—price from 30c. to 70c.—real good.

We have a few pairs Boys' and Girls' Acme Club Skates and Ladies' and Gents Skeleton ditto; and Gents New York Club Acme, that we will close out at 1/2 cost.

feb23,24fp,1sp

Direct Steam from Liverpool

First-class, full-powered Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool direct to St. John's

On 20th March, 7th April or 15th May.

FOR FREIGHT, APPLY TO

C. F. BOWRING & CO., Liverpool, or BOWRING BROS.

feb23,3wfp

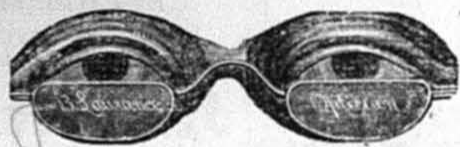
DORIES! DORIES! DORIES!

ONSALE by WILLIAM CAMPBELL

25 Dorries.

These dories are built from the "Gloucester" model; special care has been taken in the selection of the lumber and workmanship, and we confidently recommend them as being equal to any imported dory.

feb21fp



PRESERVE YOUR PRECIOUS EYESIGHT

—FROM THE EFFECT OF THE—

Bright Sun & Snow, by procuring a pair Colored or Smoked Glasses

From N. OHMAN,

february20

Atlantic Hotel Building.

"The Gloucester."

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line

Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.

IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.

IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the trade mark, "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine.

oct15fp,tf,eod

Station Books

FROM 4 CTS. UPWARDS.

HOLY WEEK BOOKS,

FROM 15-CENTS. UPWARDS.

Prayer Books—from 5cts. to \$6.00 each.
Prayer Beads—from 4cts. to \$3.00 per pair.

GARRETT BYRNE,
feb15,14w,6w

BARGAINS IN

CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AND SHOES

—AT—

J., J. & L. Furlongs cheap Sale.

Boys' Patent Alberts,
Boys' Buttoned Shoes,
Girls' Patent Strapp Slippers,
Girls' Kid Shoes.

opp. New Post Office. jan5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Government Notice

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Colonial Secretary, until Thursday 1st March next, at noon, for the supply of

Two Suitable Steamers,

To be placed at the disposal of the Government for service in carrying out the provisions of the Bait Act. Service to commence on the 4th March, and to continue for Two Months, and thence from day to day, as may be deemed necessary by the Government.

Tenders to state the rate per month for Two Months' continuous service, and rate per day for subsequent employment, should such be deemed necessary.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Secretary.

14th Feb., 1888.—m&f,fp

PRE-COLUMBIAN VOYAGERS!

A. D. 800-1497.

TRADITIONS OF a Western Land—

Prophecy of Seneca—Seneca and Columbus, a coincidence—Plato's "Atlantis"—Voyage of St. Brendan—St. Malo—Missions in Iceland—The Flato Saga, A.D. 860—Discovery of Greenland by Gunbiarn, 866—Re-Discovery by Eric Raud, 980—Discovery of America by Bjarni, 985—Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, discovered by Lief, 1000—It Myla, or Great Ireland—Vestiges of an Irish Colony in America—Episcopal Sees in Greenland, 1021 to 1406 Voyage of Zeno, 1380—Relics of John Guy's Colony at Cuper's Cove, or Cupid's.

See Very Rev. Dr. Howley's Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland, \$2.50 per copy.

feb7.



Post Office Notice.

NORTHERN WINTER ROUTE.

Mails for Northern Districts

will be despatched from this office on

TUESDAY, 24th January

TUESDAY, 7th and 21st February

TUESDAY, 6th and 20th March

TUESDAY, 3rd and 17th April

and will close at 8 o'clock on morning of despatch.

General Post Office,
St. John's, 15th Jan., '88.

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THIS UNRIVALLED PERIODICAL, WHICH has been published by MUNN & CO. for more than forty years, continues to maintain its high reputation for excellence, and enjoys the largest circulation ever attained by any scientific publication. Every number contains sixteen large pages, beautifully printed, elegantly illustrated; it presents in popular style a descriptive record of the most novel, interesting and important advances in Science, Arts and Manufactures. It shows the progress of the World in respect to New Discoveries and improvements, embracing Machinery, Mechanical Works, Engineering in all its branches, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Electricity, Light, Heat, Architecture, Domestic Economy, Agriculture, Natural History, &c.

The Scientific American should have a place in every Dwelling, Shop, Office, School or Library. Workmen, Foremen, Engineers, Superintendents, Directors, Presidents, Officials, Merchants, Farmers, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen—People in every walk and profession in life, will derive satisfaction and benefit from a regular reading of The Scientific American.

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MUNN & CO., Publishers.

feb20,31fp,eod 361 Broadway, N.Y.

Battle of Fontenoy!

NOW READY!

PICTURE OF BATTLE OF FONTENOY.

—AND FOR SALE AT THE—

Cromo-Copying Co's. House,

One door west Furniture Show-rooms.

This picture is handsomely executed, and shows the exact position of the gallant Irish Brigade on that memorable day.

Framed in different styles to suit purchasers. Orders executed with dispatch. jan13

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1888.

(continued from fourth page.)

Mr. BOND—(continued)—What did he go there for? What did he go there as? Was it as a commissioner, or as a mere agent of the government? I have endeavored to ascertain in what capacity the hon. gentleman appeared at Washington. From all that I have been able to gather he was there as a mere lobbyist. He was not permitted to attend the meetings of the commission, he simply moved around as a kind of spy, to gather what he could from the commissioners and to report to his government, if I have been correctly informed. What a position for our Attorney General to occupy? What a degrading position; what an insult to his intelligence; what an insult to the colony. From all the evidence before us, it is difficult to understand why the hon. gentleman was sent on such a mission, or what benefit could be expected to result therefrom. We shall anxiously wait for information on this point. We are informed that the necessary preparations for the suitable representation of the colony at

THE BARCELONA EXHIBITION

are in progress. I think that it is greatly to be regretted that the government did not commence to prepare for this exhibition last summer. It was only last week that a committee was appointed to prepare for the same and it is absolutely necessary that the exhibits be sent forward by the next steamer leaving here for Halifax. It is now impossible for us to present a creditable appearance. There are not any exhibits on hand, and the time is too short to make anything like a fair collection. The result will be that our competitors, the Norwegians, will totally eclipse us, and the good accomplished at the London Exhibition of 1884 will be minimized. Under these circumstances, I think it would be far better for us to take no part in that Exhibition. I notice, sir, that the litigation between the government and the Newfoundland railway company has resulted in Mr. Justice Pinsent's judgment being sustained. This means that the government have wasted something like one hundred thousand dollars in useless litigation. It is an open secret that had not the government entered this action against the railway company, they might have floated their loan of a million dollars at five per cent. premium. As a result of this action, the government were unable to float a loan; they could not attempt to place their loan on the market, and fifty thousand dollars were lost to the colony. We must add to this sum at least fifty thousand more to cover law expenses, and the incalculable injury done to the credit of the colony. As regards set-off for damages for non performance of contract, what claims can hon. gentlemen opposite put forward? Did they not exert themselves to the utmost to bring about a failure on the part of

THE RAILWAY COMPANY,

to destroy their credit abroad, and so stop the work? and as the justification for their acts, have they not stated over and over again, in this house, that a failure on the part of the company to carry out this contract would be the very best thing that could occur for the colony. I venture to say that the government will not attempt to put forward such a claim, and that the paragraph before us is only a cloak to cover their discomfort. I regret, sir, that in His Excellency's speech and the address in reply there is no allusion made to the extension of the railway to the north towards Hall's Bay. We are passing through a time of great depression. Numbers of our people are in a state of involuntary idleness; scores of our best men, as I have said before, are leaving us by every steamer in search of employment. Every able-bodied man who leaves here is so much wealth lost to the colony. The labor of a country is its great wealth, its most vital concern. Wisdom suggests that something be done immediately to open up employment for the people and save them from pauperism on the one hand and emigration on the other. We have vast natural resources, why not avail of these? Some of the hon. gentlemen opposite have signed a report admitting the great undeveloped wealth of the North, but this wealth they now refuse to make accessible to our people. I think that this extension should be commenced with as little delay as a due regard for judicious economy and the revenue of the colony will permit.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that this session will not be so barren of results as we are led to believe it will from the speech of His Excellency. I would assure the government that any measure brought forward by them, having for its object the promotion of the welfare of the people of this colony, will receive our ablest support. We recognize our duty as an Opposition. It is ours to curb the rapid pace, to recall to order and to check the exuberance of power, to weigh with judicial balance and to apply the powers of calm judgement to those measures rushed forward under the pressure of party support. We shall perform our duty faithfully, but we shall not unnecessarily retard legislation.

Select Story

A Dreadful Mistake

BY THE COUNTESS.]

PART II.

CHAPTER XX.—(continued.)

And no remorse came to her either. She thought quite calmly of the fact that before that same bright sun set she should have taken her revenge—she should be to all intents and purposes Lady Selwyn, with no rival to fear, no fair-haired woman to dread. Before the sun set!

A cry of a little child aroused her. It was pretty imperious Lance, led in by his nurse.

'I beg a thousand pardons, my lady,' she said; 'but Master Lance will not be dressed until he has been in to kiss his mamma.'

She turned and took him from the woman's arms. Wicked, cruel, mad as she was, there was unbounded love in her heart for this her only child.

She kissed his beautiful face, she caressed his bonny curls, she twined the soft, loving little arms round her neck, she called him by every endearing name she could invent.

Then to herself she murmured—
'It is all for you, my darling—all for you.'

And again no warning came to her that the soft little hands caressed her for the last time—that for the last time that beautiful head was nestled to her heart—that never more would the baby lips kiss her or lip her name; no warning, although even at that moment a dense, dark shadow hung over her, a stern angel, with drawn sword, stood by her side.

'Take him away now, nurse,' she said; 'I hear Lord Selwyn coming.'

And long afterward the woman told how, when reaching the door, the babe looked back and cried, 'Mamma!' and her mistress took him again, lavishing the sweetest caresses upon him, calling him by the most endearing names.

'Poor lady,' said the nurse afterward, when she told the story; 'it really seemed as though she knew what was going to happen, for she never kissed the baby again!'

CHAPTER XXI.

'With caution judge of possibility: Things thought not unlikely—can impossible—Experience often shows us to be true.'

'I HAVE such good news, Beatrice,' said Lord Selwyn, as he entered the breakfast-room. 'I have just been to see Rupert, and he is sleeping like a baby; looking so much better, that I feel sure, with the blessing of Heaven, we shall keep him with us. I am so happy, Beatrice—so very happy—I did not deserve such a blessing.'

And in the fullness of his heart, Lord Selwyn bent down and kissed his wife's face.

'How your forehead burns, Beatrice,' he cried; 'how ill you look. Your eyes have great shadows round them.'

'I have not slept,' she answered quietly; 'and that always makes me ill.'

'Why did you not sleep?' he asked kindly. 'You must be more careful of your health, Beatrice; I should not like you to fall ill.'

'I am not ill, Vivian,' she said. 'It was my old enemy, neuralgia, that kept me awake; as Rupert is better, I shall drive over to Redruth, this morning, and get something for it.'

'What need to go to Redruth?' he asked. 'Doctor Danvers will be here at noon; see him, and let him prescribe for you.'

'I think not,' she said. 'I always use the same remedy—one that I can procure at any chemist's shop—nothing else ever relieves me; besides, I shall enjoy the drive.'

'I am afraid you will be disappointed,' he said, 'the coachman tells me that Prince Charlie has hurt his knee, and must not be driven this week; the Black Prince has a cold; so that out of four good carriage-horses, there is not one available.'

'I will drive the chestnut ponies myself,' she said. But her husband interrupted her.

'Not for the world, Beatrice,' he cried. 'They are not broken in yet; your life would not be safe. I can not think of it.'

'Thompson, your own groom, can go with me,' she replied, 'you consider him an excellent driver—very careful and steady.'

'I dear not take you myself, with the chestnut ponies,' he said. 'I am a good driver, too; but I doubt whether I could hold them in. They are splendid ponies, but they require some good training yet. Never mind Redruth today, Beatrice; see Doctor Danvers instead.'

'Will you drive me over?' she asked; 'there are several things I want particularly.'

Lord Selwyn looked slightly annoyed at her pertinacity.

'I could not leave Rupert to-day,' he replied. 'You could not expect it, Beatrice. To-morrow if he is still better, I will take you anywhere you wish.'

'To-morrow is not to-day,' she murmured.

What would to-morrow be to her? She would have lost husband, home, and title before sunrise to-morrow. The deed she intended doing must be done to-day.

'I never knew you so obstinate before, Beatrice,' said her husband impatiently. 'What can it matter whether you go to-day or to-morrow?'

'You forget my pain,' she replied; 'one hour seems like ten to me.'

'Nay,' he said, 'I do not forget it. Let Doctor Danvers do something for you.'

'No,' she replied, 'I should like to go to Redruth.'

Then annoyed at her persistency, thinking it unkind of her to wish to leave home while Rupert was in his present state, Lord Selwyn began to read the morning papers. He was not, however, too deeply engrossed to notice that his wife ate no breakfast. She drank some tea, but the *recherche* little dishes prepared for her went away untouched. In his generous heart he pardoned her the little pertinacity of a few moments before, thinking she was ill and impatient.

So presently he rose and went over to her.

'Take my advice, Beatrice,' he said; 'go and lie down—you should not have risen—and I will send Doctor Danvers to you when he comes. I am so sorry you are in pain.'

If he had known what her pain was! If he had but guessed, as he bent down again to kiss the flushed face, that only last night she had planned the death of his son! She looked up at him, and there was an expression in her great, dark eyes that he did not understand till long afterward.

'You are sure you love me, Vivian, better than any one else, better than you ever did or ever will love any one else?'

He could not say 'yes' to that, for he had loved Violante better a thousand times, but he smiled and said—

'You know I love you very much Beatrice. Go and rest; you do not look like yourself. I shall tell your maid not to let you be disturbed. I am going to sit with Rupert; Mrs. Rivers must have some rest; she looks half dead this morning.'

He saw her shiver at the name, but thought she was cold and ill. As he turned to leave the room, she followed him, and clasped her hands round his neck.

'Kiss me, and say "good-morning," Vivian,' she cried; and as his lips touched her face, there came to them no warning that this was for the last time on earth.

He went to his son's room, fully believing that she would obey him, and go to rest. No sooner had Lord Selwyn gone than my Lady rose from her seat.

'I will go!' she cried. 'I would go if Heaven itself opposed me.'

Did she remember those mad words an hour afterward, when the avenging hand of Heaven fell heavily on her.

She went to her room and dressed herself. Her maid was there.

'I am going out,' said Beatrice. 'Lord Selwyn wishes me to rest, but I think the fresh air will do me more good. You need not say I am going. I shall not be away very long.'

Her mind was fully made up to go; not Heaven itself, as she said, should prevent her. Her only fear was that her husband should see her dressed, and prevent her going; then she could not get that which she wanted to purchase. Without that the woman she hated would be living, when the sun set.

(to be continued.)

CANDLES. CANDLES.

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WAX CANDLES,
PARAFFINE CANDLES,
COL. SPERM CANDLE
[Plain and coloured.]

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Men's Carpet Shoes, cheap
Women's Carpet Shoes, cheap
The New Rubber Creeper; Plushes, in all colors
Women's I. R. Shoes, 30 cents per pair
Children's Woolen Hose, Dress Laces, all colors
Crape Cord, all colors; Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs
Men's Snow Boots, cheap.

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From \$1.00 to \$1.50 per box of THIRTY bars.

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Weldon's Ladies Journal, for February.
Weldon's Illustrated Dressmaker, for February.
London Journal, for February.
Harper's Magazine (Eng. Edition) for February.
The Century Magazine, for February.
Something to Read, for February.
Boys of England, for February.
Young Men of Great Britain, for February.
Leslie's Popular Monthly, for February.
Leslie's Pleasant Hours, for February.
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Subscriptions received for above, and for any Magazine, newspaper, or periodical of any kind at reasonable rates.

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is unequalled for size and quality.
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Agent for Newfoundland.
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'Maple-leaf,' 'Imperial,' 'Star,'
'Royal,' 'Havlan,' 'Lorne,' &c.
All specially recommended for family and laundry washing purposes.

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No. 12 New Gower Street, St John's, N.F.

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Makers of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRUST Cakes

'Winter Bargains at J. J. & L. FURLONG'S.

Everything at Wonderful Low Prices.

Our Cheap Sale will Run During the Winter

All old and job Stock has been cleared out; everything is now as fresh as a daisy, all of which we continue to offer at cost until April, after which time we shall conduct business at

3, Arcade Buildings, 3.

We have the Bargains, and you will save something if you even buy ten cents worth from our stores. Jan 30, 1888

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

Doctor Howley's History of Newfoundland.

\$2.50 a copy. Cash must accompany all orders.

Jan 7, 1888

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718 & 180 Water Street.

Has in Stock the following goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices, viz.:

A Fine lot of this Season's Teas

CHOICE BRANDS—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Also, Bread, Pork, Jowls, Beef, Pigs Heads, &c., Canadian Butter—No. 1 and No 2 ditto
Barbados Molasses, Crushed Sugar, &c. A splendid assortment of Fancy Biscuits, viz.: Soda, Boston
Pilot, Boston Butter, Honey Jumbles, "Fruit" Jumbles, "Coffee" Iced Sultana, Currant Tarts
Ginger Tops, Graham ditto, &c.
Dingman's and Morse's Electric Soaps, Fancy Toilet Soap, Pale Olive Soap, do Family Laundry do.
A splendid assortment of Cigars, the finest brands, from 75cts to \$5 per box.
Iron Bedsteads very cheap, and Oil Clothes—American

A. P. JORDAN.

Matches. Matches. Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

Just Received Per S.S. Iceland from Boston.
MATCHES IN 10 GROSS CASES,
Zinc Washboards, in bds. of half dozen each.
JOHN J. O'REILLY.

270 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's Road.
Oct 26.

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Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, \$1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

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RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES, CARRAWAY SEEDS,

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Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

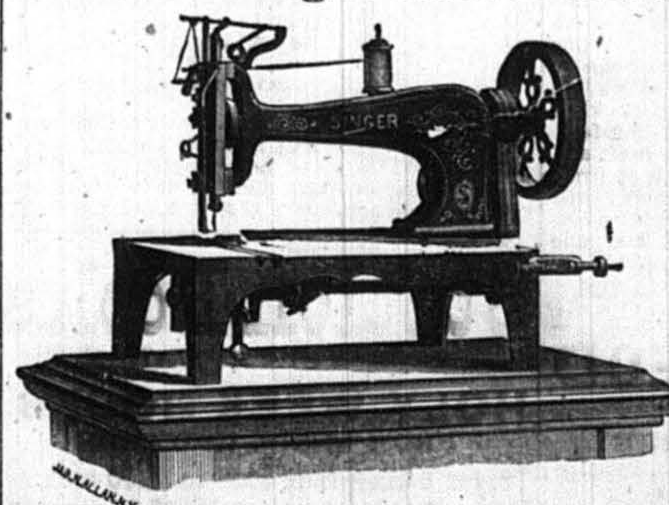
TO SUIT THE Bad Times
We have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a fine needle with given size thread
3d. Uses a greater number of size of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.
Sub-Agents: RICHD. J. McGRATH, Littlebay; JOHN HARTERY, Hr. Green.
JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placentia.



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F. H. BOWEN,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1888.

The house opened at half-past three o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. LeMessurier the Address of
Thanks was read a second time and committed
to a committee of the whole house. Mr. Godden
in the chair. The adoption of the first section
was moved.

MR. BOND—I have the honour of heartily
concurring in the sentiment expressed in the
paragraph now before the chair. His Excellency
has been but a short time amongst us, but during
that period he has given ample evidence to
warrant us in entertaining the belief that his
tenure of office will work an important epoch in
our colonial history. He has exhibited an interest
in our affairs which has won for him golden
opinions from all those who interest themselves
in public matters. His energy, rare ability and
kindly disposition are such as to draw towards
him the warmest feelings of our people. But it
is evident that he possesses higher qualities than
these. He has the "great man's" intellect which
puts in motion the intellect of others. I avail of
this opportunity to express, in the name of Her
Majesty's loyal opposition, the gratification with
which we welcome to our shores one who has
been trained by an active participation in public
life to discharge the responsible duties of his pre-
sent office; and to sincerely express the hope that
His Excellency's tenure of office here may be no
less agreeable to himself than conducive to the
best interest of our common country. His Ex-
cellency has informed us in his speech that it is
his intention to perform the duties of his office in
strict accordance

WITH CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES.

We are safe in assuming that there is a great
deal contained in this assurance, because His
Excellency is aware of the past acts of his pre-
sent advisers, and his keen discerning eye has
penetrated beneath the mask with which they
attempt to cover their hideousness. He knows
how they obtained the power they possess, and
the unconstitutional acts of which they have been
guilty in the struggle to retain the same. He is
aware that warrants for the disbursements of up-
wards of a million dollars were issued by them
last year without the sanction of the legislature.
He is aware that the Placentia railway scheme
was commenced in direct opposition to the ex-
pressed opinion of the house, and that the scheme
was part of the purchase agreed upon for the
support of the liberal party. We may now rest
satisfied that a repetition of these acts is impos-
sible. I was amused when listening to the re-
marks of the introducers of this address of thanks
to hear the glowing accounts which the hon.
members gave of the present condition and future
prospects of the colony. We were told that clouds
and darkness had been round about us, and
that the wheels of progress had been clogged
and impeded; but that the purple tints of dawn
are about to appear and that very soon joyous
day will stand tip-toed on the mountain tops.
If a stranger had been present when the hon.
gentlemen were speaking, he would believe that
this was indeed a time for rejoicing, that old
things had passed away, and that we were
about to

EMERGE FROM DARKNESS

into light. He would scarcely have believed any
man, had he asserted that the government are
the very men who caused the shadows to fall
around us, who have stopped the wheels of pro-
gress, and are responsible for acts which have
heaped disgrace and misfortune upon us. That
within the last two years more than seven thou-
sand of the flower of our population have fled
from the scene of their influence as they would
from a pestilence, and that the exodus still goes
on. But, sir, such is the case. Where is the
occasion for the new hope that a brighter future
awaits us? Let us look for a moment at the
speech from the throne. It is scarcely less la-
mentable than that of last year. We are told
therein that "the seal-fishery was conducted on
a scale smaller than that of former years. A
short catch, with low prices for its products, made
the result unremunerative to those engaged in
its prosecution." "The cod-fishery on the
coasts of the island and of Labrador was below
the average." "The herring fishery on the
coast of Labrador was a failure." "The revenue
for the past year has fallen short of the esti-
mates." There is nothing in these paragraphs
to warrant mutual congratulations. Scrutinise
the speech as closely as you can, and you will
fail to gather therefrom one ray of hope that a
better condition of things awaits us. There is
not the

FAINTEST INDICATION

that the government intend to introduce any
measures for the development of the resources of
the Island, for the bettering of the condition of
the people, for the prevention of the deplorable
exodus that is daily draining this colony of its
greatest wealth. Take up the daily papers and
read the outpour correspondence. Have we not
received from the pens of clergymen and magis-
trates heartrending descriptions of want and

wretchedness? Look around you, sir, in your
daily walks, and you will behold hundreds in a
state of involuntary idleness, and drifting fast to
the point of pauperism. Look up the poor relief
accounts, and you will find that the expenditure
under that head has increased over thirty thousand
dollars within the last two years, and this in the
face of enormous and exceptional expenditure on
public works. What do these things mean? I
leave the question for the government to answer.
Does not the condition of things that I have
alluded to demand something more from the gov-
ernment than is set forth in His Excellency's
speech? With failing fisheries and so much in-
voluntary idleness, ought not something to be
done to meet the requirements of the times? What
is wanted is some comprehensive measure
that will meet the case of every man who cannot
earn a livelihood by the fisheries. If the gov-
ernment are not capable of devising such a scheme,
then the honest course would be to acknowledge
their inability and resign the trust that they
have assumed. We could have no greater evi-
dence of the weakness of the government than
the speech before us, which the official organ of
the government informs us "is to be regarded as
the expression of the views and

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT."

The government must have anticipated the effect
that this speech would produce in the public
mind, for a few days previous to the opening of
the legislature we find them asserting in the offi-
cial organ as follows: "The government have
gained in strength and popularity, as time rolls
on, because it is found that they are able, hon-
estly and impartially administering the affairs of
the colony, and are faithfully discharging their
duties. The leading measures they have intro-
duced have worked well, and have produced, and
are likely to produce good results." Now, sir,
the leading measures introduced by the gov-
ernment were the Thorburn agricultural bill and
bait bill. The former has proved to be a com-
plete failure, and the latter so unworkable that
the government have not made an attempt to
enforce it. The article further reads as follows:
"The welfare of the country has been kept in
view, and they have earnestly endeavored to pro-
mote its prosperity. Instead of the ruin, starva-
tion and universal depression that their oppo-
nents were confidently predicting, only a few
months ago, we see around us a generally pros-
perous condition of affairs." What do you think
of that Mr. Chairman? The man who wrote
that article might well ask "where are we and
whither tending?" What symptoms of strength
does this government exhibit? Is it set forth in
this speech before us? Is it in the harmony that
exists amongst its supporters? Is it the recip-
rocal affection that exists between the government
and

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COLONY?

Is it because our resources are flourishing, be-
cause our people are prospering? Is it because
the government have shown a regard for the
rights and privileges of the people? Are these
the sources and strength of the government? It
is not the declarations of the hon. gentlemen op-
posite, or of their official organ, that constitutes
the strength of the government. That govern-
ment is alone strong which possesses the good
will of the people. Hon. gentlemen opposite
will hardly contend that they possess this, in the
face of the fact that they have had to go abroad
for funds to carry on the public service; that for
the first time in the history of this colony the
people refused to respond to the demand for a
loan; that they are unable to fill up their execu-
tive and departmental offices; that they could
not find a district willing to return to this house
their chief executive officer although he is the
most popular man in the council; in the face
of the fact that they are afraid to issue a
writ for the election of a member to fill the
vacancy occasioned by the resignation of
Mr. White, of Bonavista, and are reluctant
to grapple with measures that the condition of
our laboring classes demands. Our people are
not contented and prosperous, and it is only by a
combination of a wise government and a content-
ed people that we may hope to reach that time
when there shall be no complaining in our streets.
But to pass on. We are informed that the ex-
penditure authorized by the legislature, towards
the close of last session, for the purchase of

SEED POTATOES

for distribution among the necessitous, was pro-
ductive of most beneficial results. I think, sir, that
I shall be able to show you, later on, that very
little good resulted from this expenditure; that,
in many cases, potatoes were forwarded to local-
ities where they were not required, and where
they were not made use of for seed; and, fur-
ther, that there were many instances of parties
having obtained potatoes from the government,
and afterwards sold them for what they would
fetch. We are informed that agricultural
operations contributed, in a great degree,
to the general improvement in the condition
of our people. Now, sir, the facts are
that the hay crop, which is only second
in importance to the potato crop in this
Island, was the shortest that we have had
for years, and that many farmers have been
obliged to sacrifice their live stock on account of

the same. We are also told that "the inducements to the clearing and cultivation of the soil, afforded by the bounties provided under the agricultural act of the Session 1886, have led to a large amount of profitable labor in that direction." When the Surveyor General's report is laid upon the table of this House, you will find that during the past year the government endeavored to carry this act into operation, and that the attempt turned out an ignominious and complete failure. I shall not further comment on this matter at present, as I hope to occupy your attention at a future time relative thereto. His Excellency informs us that the necessary measures for the efficient enforcement of the provisions of the bait act will be adopted by the government. I regret to notice that it is the intention of the government to enforce this act, for I anticipate the most

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

as a result of the same. We may expect that there will be retaliation on the part of those against whom this act is aimed. We must not close our eyes to the fact that if the French do retaliate, much injury may accrue to a great number of our people residing on the so-called French Shore. We must not forget that the French have certain rights on the coasts of this Island; we cannot ignore these; and these rights, if insisted upon, will entail serious consequences. By the thirteenth section of the treaty of Utrecht, it was provided, "that, in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interfering in any manner, by their competition, with the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed." But apart from this view of the matter. Let us look at the bait bill as it stands upon our statute book today. In the first place the act destroys large and important vested interests for the owners of which it provides no compensation. The bait traffic has been carried on by about sixteen hundred of our fishermen. In the district that I have the honor to represent there are five thousand two hundred people solely dependent on this trade for a livelihood. The nets, boats and other implements of their trade have been valued by a competent authority at eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars. In the districts of Burin, Placentia, St. Mary's and Burgeo there are hundreds who are interested in this trade and have all their means invested in it.

THE BAIT ACT

will render this property useless, and provides no compensation for the loss of these poor people. In the second place the act will create monopolies of the most injurious character. By the provisions of the act no man may sell or export herring caplin or squid, without a special license, over the granting of which the Executive Council have full control. The merchant cannot ship a cargo of herrings, the fisherman cannot purchase for bait, or the farmer cannot buy a load of caplin for manure without, a special license. This may not be the spirit and intention of the framers of the act, but I challenge hon. gentlemen to deny that it is not the letter of the law. The government may not intend to put this clause into execution, but it is competent for any man to bring a complaint before a magistrate and demand the penalty upon the proof of the charge. By issuing licenses monopolies of the most odious and terrible character will be created. Not only will the whole bait traffic of the island, but a large and remunerative trade in herrings, and a still larger and more remunerative bank-fishery, be turned into the hands of a few merchants by the government, for without an unlimited supply of bait no man can successfully prosecute the bank-fishery, and this supply he cannot get without the license, which the government have the power to refuse. A high authority has said that the great object of the government should be to secure the greatest good to every member of society which can possibly be accomplished without injury to any, that no ninety-nine persons, whatever, have any natural right to advance their interests by inflicting an uncompensated injury upon the hundredth, nor in any other proportion. Let us look at the question from another standpoint. The object of the bait bill, as set forth by the government, is to prevent foreign fishermen from availing of a bait supply for the purpose of fishing upon the banks. It is contended that if this act is enforced we shall ultimately drive the French from the banks. Is such likely to prove the case? Caplin can be obtained upon the shores of Miquelon and Langley, and squids on the banks. We can only expect to inconvenience the French by preventing our people from selling them herrings. But, sir, they may obtain this bait from the Bay of Islands and Bay St. George somewhat later than they now obtain it, it is true; but they have been obtaining herring bait from the Nova Scotians this winter, and you will not be able to prevent the supply through this source. Feeling as I do on this question, I

SHALL MOVE AN AMENDMENT

to the section having reference thereto, when it comes before the chair. I am glad to notice

that the government have entered into a new contract for the performance of the coastal steam service. We are assured that "the work of construction of the Placentia railway is progressing satisfactorily as regards efficiency, cost and rapidity of execution." When the government engineer's report is upon the table, together with an account of the expenditure on this work for the present year, we shall be in a position to offer an opinion on this matter. Until then I shall withhold my views. When the construction of this railway was proposed, I strongly protested against the undertaking, but now that the work is progressing and its completion is only a question of time, I think it is our duty to refrain from any action that would be likely to retard its progress. The sooner the work is completed the better. We were not surprised to learn that the revenue for the past year has been short of the estimates. We predicted that it would fall at least one hundred thousand dollars short. Doubtless it will be found that we were not far astray in our estimate. There is not a word in this address as to the result of the hon. Attorney General's mission to Washington.

(continued on first page.)

Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

Public Meeting of Rate Payers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Last night a meeting of rate-payers called to receive the report of the committee, appointed to draft resolutions embodying principles of an incorporation bill for St. John's, met in the Home Industries Hall. There were about eighty citizens present, John Maddon, Esq., occupied the chair; F. St. John, Esq., acted as Secretary. The committee evidently devoted much time and consideration to the business entrusted to them, by former meetings of rate-payers, and in their report they recommended that, in the event of incorporation taking place the city should be divided into seven wards, with one councillor for each, to be elected by the rate-payers; and that the municipal regulations should otherwise provide for the management of civic affairs, as is done in properly regulated incorporated cities. The report elicited considerable discussion; and though the report was adopted, it was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting to further consider the whole question of incorporation of this city. Though differences of opinion were expressed as to the responsibility of incurring incorporation at the present time, the meeting was unanimous on the point of having the governing board or city council elected by the citizens in the event of the introduction of municipal institutions in St. John's.

THE HOUSE.

Except upon rare and exceptional occasions the debate upon the Address is attended with little interest, and is looked upon as a mere perfunctory performance of duty on the part of the members of the Opposition, who feel that they are compelled to say something, and accordingly say it. Wednesday evening was not an exception. Mr. Bond, who criticized the Address by taking it in sections, appeared very half-hearted about the matter. He is a very graceful and easy speaker, almost too calm and wanting in energy and force. He seemed (to use an expression of his own) as if he did not care "a row of pins" about the matter and determined not to risk a stronger or more emphatic expression than the one quoted. For this reason he is hardly an attractive speaker, and one feels disappointed that such good language and easy, flowing style is not used to better advantage. In referring to the strength of the present government, he quietly asked if the facts, that for the first time the people of this colony refused to take up a loan and compelled the Executive to seek money in foreign markets; that the government were unable to fill up the vacant offices of the Executive and that they were afraid to issue a writ for the district of Bonavista to fill the seat vacated in favor of the opposition, were proofs of that strength? In commenting upon that section of the Governor's speech having reference to the enforcement of the bait act, Mr. Bond remarked that it provided no compensation for the vested interests of the large number of sixteen thousand people engaged in bait traffic. This is a subject which will admit of considerable discussion, but just now, it appears to us unnecessary to provide any compensation for apparent injury done to persons engaged in a business detrimental and almost destructive to the best interests of the whole colony. However that may be, the gentleman is certainly acting and speaking in accordance with the wishes of his own constituents. No greater contrast with Mr. Bond, as a speaker, could be found than Mr. Parsons. The latter's style of speaking is well known, especially in St. John's, and it has not been changed in any way since he last occupied a seat in the Assembly. It would be much easier to report what Mr. Par-

sons did not say, than what he did say. He said everything. He does not lack fire, force or fluency and he is nothing if he is not eloquent. Taking up the clause of the Address, concerned with the lobster fishery, he called the government the "lobster government—they were all claws." Had he followed the simile further, he might have nicknamed it the government "of all the talons." Mr. Parsons's humor is of the lumbering and boisterous kind, his satire possesses the smashing properties of the hatchet, rather than the keenness of the rapier. Mr. Bond's opponents might maintain that his speech was merely dull and decent, but Mr. Parsons's friends, while they might claim for his former, could hardly insist upon the latter quality. Mr. Parsons may be blunt, fearless, straightforward, may possess all those qualities which sometimes excuse rudeness, he may perchance act *fortiter in re*, but he certainly does not *suaviter in modo*. Mr. Bond is a gentlemanly speaker, Mr. Parsons—but why institute comparisons? The number of opprobrious epithets in our mother tongue is large, and this fact we would mildly suggest to Mr. Parsons, as it may enable him to add variety to the other excellent qualities of the speeches he may be disposed to make in future.

Mr. Bond declared the readiness of his party to support all government measures which would appear calculated to benefit the country; but Mr. Parsons appeared to think this a useless promise as, in his opinion, such a government would not be at all likely to introduce any measure which would tend to increase the material prosperity of the people.

On last evening Mr. Morine followed his colleagues with an excellent speech, which was a remarkably able and masterly handling of the policy of the government as set out in the Address. His strictures upon the government for their want of energy in providing for the enforcement of the bait act were just and well-timed; but it is not our intention to attempt to give even a synopsis of his lengthy speech which, when published in the debates, will well repay careful perusal by every one who takes an interest in the politics of the country. In referring to the manner in which the public moneys are and have been expended, Mr. Morine pointed out the careless and reckless waste in which road grants are squandered by badly managed and incompetent boards, and spoke very sensibly, though we fancy, his manner is a trifle too pugnacious. We cannot agree with him, however, in his remarks upon the disfranchisement of large numbers of the people on account of poor relief. The dishonesty so much practised by many people in this matter make it absolutely necessary that every shilling of government assistance should be indelibly branded with the stigma of "pauper." It may work great hardship in some instances, as in that jocularly described by Mr. Morine's correspondent, where "some are living on potatoes and others upon their neighbors," but it can hardly be helped. The case of the three hundred men employed upon the breakwater at Bonavista is one that belongs to the sphere of party politics and upon which it would be injudicious to pass an opinion in the absence of further evidence. Mr. Morine is sanguine of Sir William Whiteway's party assuming the government next fall, and informed the house that a large number of wealthy and intelligent men—men of standing and influence—had already flocked to their standard, and that by their means a liberal and progressive government would be formed to take the place of that with which (as Mr. Parsons says) "the country has been so long cursed." We submit, too, that the stolen carpet and the jubilee ball have played their part in Newfoundland politics and might now be consigned to the dust-heap of party catchwords. It is certainly unworthy of Mr. Morine to introduce them into an otherwise statesmanlike speech. In concluding, Mr. Morine said that many gentlemen upon the other side of the house would no doubt have been glad had he sat down sooner. We would not care to analyze the feelings of the gentlemen upon his own side, but they might certainly be excused if they felt tired after two hours and a half. Mr. Morine would be much better if his speeches were shorter; but prolixity is surely his besetting sin.

Bankers to be Protected.

Mr. E. P. Morris, M.H.A., has given notice of motion in the House of Assembly, for the introduction of a bill to provide for the widows and orphans, or other dependants of Newfoundland seamen, who may lose their lives in the prosecution of the bank fishery. As the bill has not yet been presented, we cannot say what form it will take, but we believe it will be something in the shape of a mutual benefit association to which each man going on the banks will pay a trifling sum, and from which in the event of his death, his family will be paid a certain amount. Another feature, we understand will be in the bill, viz: that all vessels proceeding on to the banks, from any port in Newfoundland, should have, in each of her dories a hermetically sealed tin case of some sort of provisions (the quality and quantity to be hereafter decided on) to be opened only in the event of the crew of the dory losing their vessel in the fog. It will be remembered that the *Colonist* first introduced this matter over a year ago, but up to the present nothing has been done in the matter. Mr. Morris deserves credit for coming forward with this bill, and it is to be hoped it will become the law of the land before the close of the present session.

THE MISSING MAN SAFE.

Mr. Murphy Arrives in New York.

It is now an established fact that Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, who disappeared so mysteriously on the 8th inst., is at present all right in some part of the United States. We had almost convincing proof of his safety long ere this, but for many reasons—the principal one of which was to await final and emphatic confirmation on the arrival of the *Portia*—we did not give publicity to it. One of the *Colonist* staff boarded the *Portia*, at Messrs. Harvey's wharf, this morning, and from the chief steward last voyage, (in the place of Mr. Dale, who was indisposed at the time,) got all the information possible on the subject. Before proceeding to give this information, we will trace the missing man, on the strength of information previously received, up to the time he boarded the boat. At 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mr. Murphy went to his store, on Water-street, where his goods were being sold out, to satisfy the claims of some creditors who were pressing him. He spoke to Mr. Fleming, who had been put in the store, at the instance of the creditors, to clear out the stock. He stayed but a short time, when he went out, and, as Mr. Fleming thinks, went up town. Mr. Fleming says he appeared as usual, and nothing seemed wrong with him. Between 9.30 and 10 o'clock he entered the Advocate office and stayed for perhaps twenty minutes. He told Mr. English that his head was paining him frightfully, and showed him two red spots, one on either temple, which he said were the result of business troubles. "Some of them are hounding me to death," he said, "and the doctor says that if these spots meet on my forehead my brain will go." After a time, he said: "I think I will get a team and go for a drive towards the country; the fresh air of the suburbs might cool my brain." He bade Mr. English good morning and left the Advocate office about ten o'clock. Mr. English knew he was in trouble, as he was a frequent visitor at his office. About 10.15 Mr. Murphy entered Mr. Blatch's livery stable, on Carew-street, and hired a team. A lady in the neighborhood, who saw him enter, said he had two small parcels under his arm. He said to the man at the stables that he was going to Torbay on business. Near the railway track on King's Bridge road he was seen by Mr. Brophy, signal man, who was waiting the out-going train, it being then a few minutes previous to half-past ten. Mr. Brophy said that he looked as if his head were a little 'touched,' as he would sometimes walk the horse and then again urge him into a gallop, but by the time the train had passed he had forgotten all about him. Murphy drove up past Mr. Dooley's premises on the Portugal Cove road and stopped the horse near Mr. Furlong's house, formerly known as Boland's. A bakery had been there once, but the wooden part of the building had long ago been removed, and nothing remained but the oven. From this oven he took two parcels, and, going back to the sleigh, drove on. He passed Mr. Gallivan, of Hoylestown, at the junction of the Torbay and Portugal Cove roads. He bade him good morning and passed on. One or two others saw him, but his actions from 11 o'clock till 1.30 must be conjectured. He changed his clothing during that time, donned a heavy grey ulster and slouched cap, shaved off his moustache and came back to town. He turned the horse into a by-road and left his hat on the snow near. At 1.30 a dray man, a custom house officer and one of the workmen on Harvey's wharf saw a strange figure coming down the eastern passage to the wharf where the *Portia* lay. They made some comments on his appearance, and one of them remarked, "who can this be; I wonder is it Whelan?" The man, on hearing the words, turned back and went down by the western passage way, that is down by the back of Consul Molloy's office. He walked toward the gangway proper, at the eastern wharf, first, but probably owing to the crowd who were there, seeing off friends, he turned to the western wharf and went on board the forward part of the ship. Many persons on the wharf saw him at this period. The *Portia* sailed at about 2.15, and the information concerning him from that hour was got from Mr. Bradley. When the ship got outside the narrows the steward went below and found a man in an intermediate berth, who he did not see coming on board. He (the steward) asked him for his ticket, he answered: "I have no ticket, but I have the money to pay you," and he paid for an intermediate passage to New York. He said his name was John Walsh, and that he was a mechanic. He never appeared on deck till Halifax was reached, and never left the berth except for his meals. He came on deck in Halifax, but never went ashore while the ship was there; but after leaving Halifax for New York, he was frequently on deck. He spoke to no one; and we were divided in our opinion as to whether he was an invalid, or a trifle 'touched.' He had no beard or moustache, and had the lower part of his face covered with a muffle of some kind. He never removed his slouched cap, or ulster from the time he went on board till he reached New York, where he went on shore and was not seen by the captain, officers or crew, after. No suspicion of a disguise being assumed was entertained by those on board, from beginning to end. From this his "get-up" must have been perfect.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We understand the Hon. M. Monroe has rented or leased, from John White, Esq., Ferryland, a portion of his extensive fishing premises. Capt. James Power, it is said, takes charge of the business. Ferryland is one of the most beautiful harbors in the island; situated in the very bait centre, together with its special facilities for fish-curing, and its proximity to the capital, make it one of the most desirable harbors for bankers and other fishing craft that Newfoundland possesses.

THE ARMY GRUB.

In connection with the grub item which appeared in our paper on Saturday, a correspondent writes to say: Stranger even than the appearance of the grubs which you referred to on Saturday was the falling of a shower of honey which occurred about twenty-five years ago, in a small grove of trees near the cottage at present occupied by Mr. Henry Goodridge, on the Carpasian road. I, myself, took the honey from the trees and eat it; and a lady living near obtained two large tumblers full, which she kept for many a day. Other persons in town, whose memory can go back a quarter of a century, will, no doubt, recall the circumstance.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE POLICE FORCE

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—In a late number of the *Times* I noticed an item which states that the constabulary has not had one target practice for the last three years. If this be the case (and from all I can learn it is), the boast that our constabulary is sufficient protection for St. John's—a boast made by some gentleman at the Volunteer meeting in the court house, on Saturday night last—does not amount to much. Our police force are as fine a body of men as any town may be proud of, but they could never attempt to drive out an invading force with their batons. Under the late Inspector the men had target practice at least three or four times during each summer, and some of them became expert shots. For the last three years there having been no practice, and nearly all the old police having been changed to outposts or left the force, we have, you may say, at the present time, not five men amongst the constabulary who could strike a cow at a hundred yards. I do not know who is to blame for this, whether the Inspector or the government, but as the ammunition necessary for the target practice during the summer would not cost more than a hundred dollars or so, surely it would be worth while to grant that sum, that the force may be able to use their rifles if it ever became necessary to do so. If the government can't afford to grant the hundred dollars for the purpose, the amount might be deducted from the salaries of some of the officials of the police department. Yours truly,

St. John's, Feb. 23.

HANNIBAL.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Quidividi pond is in splendid condition for a horse race.

The steamer *Portia* brought twenty-nine bags of mail.

The steamer *Curlew* left Burin at 9 o'clock this morning, bound home.

Mr. Dale of the steamer *Portia* has our thanks for late copies of American and Canadian papers.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 31; the lowest 10.

An improved open air rink in Bannerman Park under the management of the fire brigade is nightly crowded with boys and girls.

A club of twelve young gentlemen in town, who purchased tickets in the January drawing of the Louisiana lottery, received news by the *Portia*'s mail that they have won \$750.

The third lecture of the Academia course will be delivered in the reading room of the institute tonight by Mr. M. A. Devine, subject "Something about Song." Chairs to be taken at eight o'clock.

Judge Prowse, Dr. Rendell, Sergeant Dawe and Lawrence Morrissey came in by train this afternoon, and report Puddister, the companion of the unfortunate man Walsh, as recovering. Particulars of the enquiry into the cause of the circumstances will be given tomorrow.

The steamer *Portia*, Captain Dawson, arrived from New York and Halifax, at four o'clock this morning. She brought a full freight, in fact had to leave a large quantity behind in each port. The passage all through was very fine, almost summer weather prevailing. She brought but two passengers; one in second cabin from New York, and Mr. E. Sinnott, in saloon from Halifax. The boat will sail outward on Sunday morning.